

NEW HAVEN MEN CONCEALED FACTS FEDERAL CHARGE

William Rockefeller, It Is
Alleged, Joined Trade
Conspiracy in 1890.

RAILWAY AND SHIP MONOPOLY OUTLINED

Bill of Particulars Throws New
Light on Deal for Morse
Boats.

In compliance with Judge William M. Hunt's orders made in April and June last the government late yesterday afternoon filed in the Federal court the bill of particulars asked for by William Rockefeller, George Macculloch Miller, Charles F. Brooks, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Hemmings, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles H. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry R. McHarg, Alexander Cochran and Edward D. Robbins to enable them to answer the Sherman law indictment charging them, as officers, directors and counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with engaging in a conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce between the New England and other states.

The bill of particulars, which covers sixty-three printed pages, was prepared by Frank M. Swacker and R. L. Batts, assistants to the Attorney-General.

The government alleges that in each of the matters specified in the 383 paragraphs of the bill of particulars, it was with the purpose and intent of aiding, abetting and carrying out the conspiracy that the defendants adopted, and became responsible for the same.

Conspiracy Is Alleged.
The bill of particulars explains that William Rockefeller complained of as far back as July 2, 1890, and that Ledyard, Pratt, McHarg and Cochran joined it on January 1, 1907. George P. Baker and Thomas DeWitt Capier also under indictment, joined in the conspiracy January 1, 1910, and Theodore N. Vail, Edward Milligan and Francis T. Maxwell on January 1, 1911. It is alleged.

After explaining the acquisition of

railroads, electric traction and steamboat lines, the bill states that it was the purpose of the conspirators to control each of the common carriers absorbed, and to compel them to engage in the combination.

On June 15, 1901, it is alleged that the New Haven and the Providence, Fall River and New Bedford Steamship Company, by agreement, refused to lease the commercial wharf at Newport to the Joy Steamship Company; that it would not ship freight by the Joy Line, and that it should increase its sailings from Boston and make its freight rate two cents per 100 pounds, so as to injure the Joy Line.

By an agreement dated July 24, 1901, between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Standard Oil Company, H. M. Flagler and the Florida East Coast Railway Company, it was decided that the latter railroad company should not renew its contract with the Standard Oil Company, it is alleged, and that by an agreement entered into July 18, 1902, between the New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the latter company should prevent the Joy Steamship Company and the Philadelphia and New York Transportation Company from running its vessels through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canals.

The government further alleges that each of the defendants during the period mentioned in the indictment aided, abetted and gave encouragement to the conspiracy, in the following manner: The officers and employees, in maintaining the combinations, agreements and contracts made by the New Haven or for and on its behalf, in restraint of trade and commerce; also that each of the defendants agreed with his co-conspirators to conceal the operations and actions of the New Haven in making combinations, agreements and contracts.

Traces Note for \$1,000,000.
The particulars tell of the approval of the action of the executive officers in giving to the treasurer of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company a six months' note for \$1,000,000, dated July 11, 1913, and state that May 27, 1914, Robbins received and deposited checks for \$205,000 with J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank of Boston, Lincoln National City Bank of Hartford, Old Colony Trust Company and the Second National Bank of New Haven.

It is further charged that this money, being a part of the proceeds of certain transactions whereby Robbins, co-operating with the other conspirators and utilizing funds and credit of the New Haven, the navigation company and the Billard Company, and utilizing the Billard Company, New England Securities Company, the Eastern Securities Company, the Pacific Company, the Pacific Navigation Company, the Chilmark Company, the St. Lawrence Securities Company, Ltd., and the Metropolitan Steamship Company (incorporated in Maine in 1910), in furtherance of the conspiracy and the object thereof, procured control of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, of New Jersey, and caused its boats and the Hartford Railroad, to be moved to and operated in Pacific Coast waters and caused its remaining vessels to be conveyed to the Eastern Steamship Corporation.

On May 27, 1914, it is alleged, Robbins caused to be transferred to his wife, C. S. Robbins, certain shares of the Pacific Company; also a part of the proceeds of that transaction. In the same suit and at the instant hearing, it was asserted that there was no New Haven money involved in the Yale and Harvard deal, but the \$1,000,000 note to the United States Attorney, Henry A. Wise, who was designed and intended to conceal the relationship of themselves and other conspirators and their acts.

Slips Off Bridge in Play and Hits High Power Wires—Saved by Motorman.
John Oliver, sixteen years old, was playing tag with several companions on the bridge over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at Williamsbridge Road, The Bronx, last night, when he climbed the rail to avoid being "it."

Losing his footing, he fell three feet to the high voltage feed wire for the electric train. Blue flames shot from his body, his clothing caught fire and he fell twenty feet further to the tracks. The other boys ran away when they saw the flames and stopped his train four feet from the boy.

Oliver, whose home is at 1621 Pelham Road, The Bronx, lay full across the tracks. The motorman saw his unconscious son and stopped his train four feet from the boy.

Taking off his jacket, the motorman threw it about Oliver, putting out the fire. At the Fordham Hospital it was said that the boy would probably die.

U.S. MAY HELP MADERO AID Report Makes Tagle Wilson's Choice for President.
Representatives in this city of all factions in Mexico were interested yesterday in the report that President Wilson plans to recognize as provisional President a member of the late President Madero's Cabinet.

Manuel Vasquez Tagle is the only member of that Cabinet, in which he was Minister of Justice, who, according to the Villistas, did not resign or forfeit his right to the Presidency by leaving the country. He has maintained his position in Mexico quietly, but successfully, through all the revolutions which have torn the country.

FLAMINGO GOES AGROUND IN FOG

Yawl in New York Yacht Club
Cruise Runs on Seal Rock
in Sound.

Saybrook, Conn., Aug. 2.—The auxiliary yawl Flamingo of the New York Yacht Club is aground on Seal Rock to-night inside of Cornfield Light and a short distance off shore. Two women, members of the party of nine on board, were brought ashore. An effort to float the boat will be made at high tide.

The Flamingo left Bridgeport this morning with other boats of the New York Yacht Club which had started for New London for the annual cruise, but were compelled to put into Bridgeport because of fog on Long Island Sound. When the start for New London was made to-day the fog still hung over the Sound, making navigation difficult. The first intimation that those on board had that they were out of their course was when the yawl struck. At the same time the engine clanked. The sails were hoisted, but the boat simply spun around, and investigation showed that it was aground.

TO BOSS ITSELF IS PARTY RIGHT, SAYS BARNES

Urges a Constitutional Bar
Against Any Direct
Primary Laws.

OFFICIAL BALLOT BLAMED FOR EVILS

O'Brien Amendment, Favoring
Political Nominating Conven-
tions, Also Presented.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Albany, Aug. 2.—William Barnes made a brief reactionary speech in the Constitutional Convention to-night in favor of the restoration of the party conventions and abolishment of the power of the Legislature to enact laws governing political parties and requiring direct primaries.

The authors of the proposed amendments restoring the party conventions are Patrick J. Tierney, Republican, of Plattsburgh, and John G. Saxe, Democrat, of New York.

"From consultation with them," said Mr. Barnes, "it appears that they are not inclined to move their bills immediately, if at all."

After asserting that the authors of these amendments seemingly had been attacked with cold feet, he said it was very necessary that the question should come before the Constitutional Convention for consideration.

Mr. Barnes absolved political bosses from all blame for things charged up against them and said the fault was that of the official ballot.

"Under the preferences extended by the official ballot law of 1895 the growth of party government has been retarded," Mr. Barnes said. "Direct primary advocates have attributed these evils to the nominating convention and to so-called political bosses, but they are wrong."

Independence Is Repressed.
"The preference as to official ballots are repressive to independent thought, and parties instead of being vehicles for the expression of ideas have become mere avocations with a copyright right label. It has become impossible for independent movements to succeed because of the preferences. All citizens nominated for office are entitled to equal places on the ballot whether they are named by parties or by small groups of individuals."

"Each political group should be free without statutory interference to make their own rules and nominations," Mr. Barnes said.

Mr. Barnes cited the experience of the Progressive party in 1912, which he said held a meeting at Syracuse to make state nominations.

"They called it a convention, but under the law it could not properly be so styled," said Mr. Barnes. "It was a mere meeting of men coming together. They afterward had to circulate petitions to make the nominations legal which had been made at that convention. Because the Progressives polled more than 10,000 votes—in the state they became a political party after election under the elections law."

"Now, my proposal in this respect is to deny the privilege which is now accorded to political parties upon the official ballot. That is a necessary step to the second paragraph which prohibits the Legislature from passing any law regulating the election of party committees, the method of nominations for public office by political parties, or other groups of voters, and the rules of procedure, except providing for a place upon an official ballot, if any."

Would Do as They Pleased.
"Now the result of that would be that all groups would operate in accordance with the desires of those who belonged to them and not under stiff, regulative measures which the state has imposed."

Morgan O'Brien, of New York, offered an amendment prepared by Edgar M. Cullen, formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, as a substitute for the Sax-Tierney bill. It was agreed so that it might be discussed. This proposed amendment reads:

"No law shall abridge the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any number of them, to associate and select candidates to be voted for at any election for public office under such methods as they may deem proper."

Mr. Barnes and others who want to kill direct primaries will have the Sax-Tierney bill moved at an opportune time. The O'Brien amendment, while not directly in line with the Sax-Tierney bill, would also prohibit the Legislature from passing any direct primary laws.

OSBORNE TO QUIT, BUT WILL RETURN
Continued from page 1
er's office and appropriated a large mass of papers from the files, the warden wrote:

THE RIGHT KIND OF ADVICE

ONE of our clients told us in our office recently:

"Before my husband died he told me to go to your Company to invest my money and then I would be all right."

She followed his advice and now she knows the comfort afforded by our Guaranteed Mortgages.

There is no possibility of the loss of your principal and the interest return, 4½%, is larger than from any other investment that is equally safe.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital & Surplus, \$10,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 E. 42nd St., 5th Fl.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

whether an emissary of his can act that way. Of course, Mr. Riley, as Superintendent of prisons, has a right to demand the documents. I have placed in his hands this morning a complete set of copies of the papers in question. If he wants the originals he shall have them, but I shall retain a list of all the matter turned over to him. You don't know what they tried to frame up, but I think I do. Honest men don't do their work that way.

By way of illustrating his difficulties, Warden Osborne read a letter which he had written to Governor Whitman on July 14, after the latter's unexpected visit to Sing Sing. It was a general answer to various charges that had been brought against him in regard to his administration of the prison. In regard to the transfers, over which Mr. Osborne has differed with Superintendent Riley, the warden wrote:

"There has not been the slightest intention on my part to stand in the way of transfers to other prisons. No one can realize better than I the necessity of making these, and I have obeyed the instructions of the superintendent in regard to them. I am, however, desirous, however, that the prison industries should not be crippled, and I have preferred to send away single men rather than men who have wives and children who visit them."

Again I say that I am not opposed to transfers, but I do hold that we here at Sing Sing, in daily close touch with the real men, can better judge what ones can wisely be transferred than clerks in the Albany office consulting pieces of cardboard."

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Albany, Aug. 2.—Superintendent of Prisons Riley, when told that Warden Osborne said he would be ousted within ten days, laughed and said:

"I really haven't given the subject any consideration. Mr. Osborne's suggestion is new to me."

The "suggestion" sounded significant, and when Mr. Riley was pressed for something more definite he said:

"I have nothing further to say." Superintendent Riley could discharge Warden Osborne.

Welfare League Report Disgusts Gov. Whitman

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Albany, Aug. 2.—Governor Whitman will probably start a thorough investigation of the activities of the Mutual Welfare League, at Sing Sing, within the next few days, John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, spent an hour with Governor Whitman to-day, after examining the books and documents of the Mutual Welfare League.

When it was over the Governor seemed convinced that the Mutual Welfare League was anything but an ideal organization for convicts.

From the records it was shown that eight convicts were admitted to the death house on Sunday, July 20, in direct violation of the prison rules.

One of these men was Joseph Murphy, a murderer serving a life term, who was aided by others of the Mutual Welfare League in obtaining a conversation with Charles Becker. The next day Murphy, with other convicts, penned letters to W. Bourke Cockran and to Governor Whitman declaring that Joseph Becker had been framed up by the police lieutenant.

It was shown that on other Sunday nights also, in defiance of law, eight or ten convicts were permitted, under orders from Warden Osborne, to sing for the condemned men in the death house.

A cursory examination of the Mutual Welfare League books showed that charges made by Superintendent Riley against Warden Osborne were substantially true.

Governor Whitman, it is said, now regrets that he did not permit Superintendent Riley to oust Mr. Osborne months ago, when he wished to do so. Mr. Osborne would be ousted now, it is said here, but for the tremendous pressure influential friends of the warden have brought to bear.

The papers before the Governor are said to prove that unusual privileges were granted to cutthroats, thugs, "white slaves" and murderers. They show that the two "white slaves" who escaped, Sculzo and Pillo, on the written orders of the warden were allowed to go outside the prison. The murderer, Spence, who also escaped, was likewise granted unusual privileges.

The Governor has already instructed Superintendent Riley to prevent any more Welfare Leagues from entering the death house.

EASTLAND FOUND TO BE A MENACE IN RULE OF T.R.

Illinois Lieutenant Governor
Gets Report Pigeon-
Holed Nine Years.

REDFIELD UNDAUNTED BY LETTER THREATS

Gasps in Surprise, However,
When Manacled Inspectors
Are Brought to Inquiry.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Chicago, Aug. 2.—The pigeon-holed report of a special Federal inspector who recommended nine years ago a careful inspection of the Eastland before the ship be permitted again to carry as many as 2,500 passengers, was dug out of the records at the Redfield inquiry late to-day by Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara of Illinois.

It was proclaimed by him as conclusive proof of official and criminal negligence, but for which the ship would still be afloat and nearly a thousand victims of the Chicago River disaster would be alive.

"The letter is conclusive," said Mr. O'Hara, "and if the offence has not been outlawed by the passage of time, it renders all concerned liable to indictment for criminal negligence or malfeasance in office."

The letter was written by George P. Foulke, a special agent sent to the Great Lakes in 1906 to inspect the Eastland and another excursion boat. It stated that on one occasion that year the Eastland carried 2,530 passengers, and that its upper decks were so crowded the passengers could neither move about nor sit down.

"It would be advisable to make a thorough investigation before licensing the steamship, Eastland, to carry this number again," wrote Foulke.

Relic of Roosevelt Rule.
The responsibility hits the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. The records showed the report was made to the Treasury Department while George B. Cortelyou was Secretary. The Treasury Department at that time verified the truth of the complaints regarding the Eastland and turned them over for action to the Department of Commerce and Labor, of which Victor H. Metcalf was Secretary. The steamship inspection bureau of the commerce department pigeon holed the report and no action was taken.

Another clash between state and Federal authorities occurred late in the day. Two men tightly handcuffed were led into the room by a deputy sheriff. They were Robert Reid and C. H. Eckloff, of Benton Harbor, inspectors long in the Federal service, who are held because they approved the increase of the Eastland's carrying capacity to 2,500.

Redfield Gassed in Surprise.
Secretary Redfield gasped in surprise as the inspectors entered, holding their manacled hands high above their heads. "I'll have those men out to-morrow," exclaimed A. L. Thurman, attorney for the Department of Commerce.

He called upon Attorney Maclay Moyne and also started action for a writ of habeas corpus before Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Argument will be heard to-morrow morning.

Mr. Moyne said the government had been grabbing all evidence and witnesses in the investigation of the disaster and he intended to stand pat and hold the two inspectors for the state against all comers.

Mr. Redfield received two threatening letters to-day. He seemed to realize the damage done by his attitude of department defiance, and began the hearing with a change of front. The Secretary said he would suit every charge made against the department. He proposed that all lake traffic conditions be investigated by fifteen persons, authorized by Congress and appointed by the President, to be composed of naval and merchant marine experts, representatives of labor, especially lake seamen, and citizens at large.

Searching Inquiry Started.
A special board, consisting of supervising inspectors, was then named to conduct a searching investigation of conditions for several years back. The board consists of N. B. Nelson, of Cleveland, and C. H. Westcott, of Detroit, who were summoned to Chicago when the Secretary first arrived. H. M. Seelye, of New York; John A. Cutler, of New Orleans, and John B. Bulfer, of San Francisco.

John Byrne, Assistant United States District Attorney, the government's indictment expert, began framing indictments which will name fifteen persons, it was said. Among these, it is expected, will be the owners, charterers and officials of the Eastland and probably Reid and Eckloff, the inspectors.

Captain Pederson of the Eastland was released from jail during the day on \$10,000 bail.

**SPECIAL
HAIR MATRESS**
Pure South American Horse Hair, Stretched Edge, Single Red side, Choice of fancy Tickling
24.00
MATTRESS—PILLOWS AND SPRINGS REMADE BEDSTEADS REUPHOLSTERED AND RECOVERED
McGIBBON & CO.
27th St. West Near 5th Ave.

George G. Benjamen
Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway Cor 24th St.

This Rooster Crows No More: He Wore a Rubber Silencer

Hymie, to Protect Jakie, His Pet, from Police, Mod-
erates Bird's Voice with Band on His
Beak—Ungrateful Fowl Dies.

Died: Jakie, a crowless rooster, belonging to ten-year-old Hymie Seiden-sky, of 1197 Bradford Street, Brooklyn. Age of Jakie unknown.

Two months ago, while shopping with his mother, Hymie caught sight of a handsome red and black cockerel. Hymie appealed to his mother for the price of the bird, 50 cents, and it was purchased.

He named the rooster Jakie. According to Hymie they grew to like each other. Jakie learned a few tricks, to his owner's delight. One was to stand on the little fellow's shoulder or hand while being fed.

But Jakie couldn't shake off barnyard habits. Nature asserted itself in the rooster, in spite of his civilized surroundings. So he crows, as a rooster of healthy proportions is supposed to crow. Incidentally, he waked the neighbors in the middle of the night. They appealed to the police and the Health Department.

Hymie was ordered to get rid of Jakie. After much worry and study the youngster saw light. He would fool them all. So he applied to Jakie a pocket edition Maxim silencer, which consisted merely of a rubber band around the rooster's beak.

The plan worked admirably. Keenly disappointed in the wiles of the human race, Jakie did his level best to voice his sentiments nights, but gave it up in exasperation. Jakie could stand on his toes and flap his wings and throw out his chest, but nothing but a weak wheeze rewarded his attempts.

Hymie became the hero of his adoring family. Some one with such a mind would some day be an inventor, or at least a millionaire.

But the clouds gathered. Friday morning Hymie was taken by his mother on a visit to relatives. He bade Jakie goodby. Jakie was unable to answer, inasmuch as his speech faculty was short circuited by the rubber band. Before he left Hymie set out food and drink for Jakie.

When Jakie got hungry he pecked at the corn. But his efforts were useless. Jakie clawed and bent his wings and tried to remove the rubber band with his feet.

When Hymie got home yesterday Jakie was dead.

**CHICAGO MAN NEW
CHAUTAUQUA HEAD**
Arthur E. Bestor Elected Presi-
dent, to Succeed Dr. George
E. Vincent.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Arthur E. Bestor, of Chicago, was elected president of the Chautauqua Institution at a meeting of the trustees here to-day. Mr. Bestor succeeds Dr. George E. Vincent.

OSBORNE PRESSES CHARGE
Warden Thomas Mott Osborne de-
nied yesterday that he had any inten-
tion of withdrawing the charge of as-
sault he lodged against P. J. McDonald,
agent of Superintendent Riley, after a
scuffle for prison records.

"I certainly shall not withdraw it. I would not have made the charge had I not thought it was deserved. I believe it is the duty of any citizen, when lawlessness is committed, to call a policeman. The said bill will be tried before Police Justice Valentine Friday."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
This is our first season's Exhibit of the combined efforts of the
two oldest Furniture Houses of New York, and we feel justly proud
of the display of new Patterns and the great reduction in costs
of production.

**DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST**
we will combine the display of our new creations with
MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
of patterns we wish to discontinue.

Flint & Horner Co Inc
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

**At the end of your watch chain
is your time table to
PHILADELPHIA**
VIA THE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Because a fast train leaves
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

Leave Liberty Street from
7 A.M. to 10 P.M. weekdays;
8 A.M. to 11 P.M. Sundays.
Midnight train daily; Sleep-
ers ready 10 P. M. (Leave
West 23d Street 10 minutes
of the hour for all trains.)

FINE ALL STEEL TRAINS
FINE DINING SERVICE
FINE SCENIC PANORAMA

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine"
Also a la Carte.



Let's dine to-night where we can
have Lobster with our meal!
SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER
(TO ORDER) WITH WINE \$1.25

**5 Avenue
Restaurant**
ENTRANCE 24th St.

E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Vincent was made chancellor, taking the place of his father, Bishop John H. Vincent, who was one of the founders of the Chautauqua Assembly in 1874. Bishop Vincent was made chancellor emeritus.

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FINE ALL STEEL TRAINS
FINE DINING SERVICE
FINE SCENIC PANORAMA

Cross
Summer Gloves

For Women
"Mc-Co" fabric gloves, 2 clasp, 50c
Silk gloves, 2 clasp, 50c to \$1.25
16-button, silk, \$1.00 to \$2.00

For Men
Natural chambray, \$1.50 to \$2.25
Grey silk, \$1.00-\$1.25-\$1.50

Gloves Specially Priced

For Women
Natural chambray (washable), loose
wrist, 8-button length, \$1.25
Same, 12-button length, \$1.75
Same, 16-button length, \$2.00
White doeskin (washable), 12 and
16-button length, \$2.25

Summer gauntlets, made for motor-
ing, riding, or driving, tan capskin palm,
leather back; for men or women, \$1.95

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York Boston
404 Fifth Ave. 145 Tremont St.
(at 37th Street) London
253 Broadway 59 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

**To
Beachwood
Lot
Owners**

On and after June 30,
and continuing through the
summer, Central Railroad
of New Jersey trains will
leave from Liberty Street
as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:
4:00 A. M. arriving at
Beachwood 8:45 A. M.
10:00 A. M. arriving at
Beachwood 12:22 P. M.
1:30 P. M. arriving at
Beachwood 4:20 P. M.
5:00 P. M. arriving at
Beachwood 7:25 P. M.

SATURDAYS ONLY:
1:00 P. M. arriving at
Beachwood 3:06 P. M.
SUNDAYS ONLY:
8: